

PAULIAN, R.

1945. Coléoptères scarabéides de l'Indochine, 1^{ère} partie. Faune de l'Empire Français, III. Libr. Larose, Paris, 227 pp., 1 map.
1949. Deuxième sous-ordre.—Haplogastra, pp. 990-1026. *In* Pierre-P. Grassé [ed.], *Traité de Zoologie*, Vol. 9, Masson et Cie., Paris.

RITCHER, P. O.

1945. Coprinae of Eastern North America, with descriptions of larvae and keys to genera and species (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae). *Kentucky Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull.* 477, pp. 1-23.



BOOK REVIEW

THE CHRYSOMELIDAE (COLEOPTERA) OF CHINA AND KOREA, PART 2. By J. L. Gressitt and S. Kimoto. B. P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, pp. 300-1026, figs. 78-284 (incl. 1 color plate). 1963. (\$10.00.)

This large volume completes the taxonomic and distributional study of known kinds of leaf beetles occurring in the Chinese area, spanning portions of both the Oriental and Palearctic regions. The Palearctic elements represented include the Manchurian and the Central Asian subregions. Many leaf beetles of Taiwan are not included in this study, because they are being separately monographed by Professor Chûjô.

Part 1 (in 1961) dealt with 17 subfamilies of leaf beetles, but only five are covered here. These are Chrysomelinae (191 species), Galerucinae (531 spp), Alticinae (307 spp), Hispinae (116 spp), and Cassidinae (96 spp). For each species, there is a complete list of synonyms and a summary of the known geographical and ecological distributions. There are excellent keys for the separation of all known Chinese genera and species, dozens of genitalic drawings, and hundreds of beautiful illustrations of adults, larvae, and pupae. In all, 175 new species are described in Part 2, in addition to the 68 already described in Part 1. The beetles treated are from all parts of China, but material from the southern regions predominates.

The Summary includes brief tabulations of the geographical distribution of all subfamilies, genera, species, and subspecies, and clarifies many details concerning geographic place-names that might otherwise be confusing to foreign entomologists. The extensive Index deserves special mention also, because it specifies which names are synonyms, which are new species, and, whenever a species name occurs more than once, what are the generic affiliations of each citation.

Throughout the book meticulous attention has been devoted to the detailed locality records, dates, collector references, and indications of present deposition of the specimens cited.

This remarkably thorough monograph should be in the library of every serious entomologist and will be especially essential for active coleopterists. The extensive distribution of many of the genera treated here will often permit practical use of the keys by persons studying leaf beetles in regions rather remote from China. It is a pleasure to praise this worthy addition to entomological literature, and it is hoped that the interest and favorable response of our colleagues will encourage additional accomplishments of this monumental nature in the future!—J. GORDON EDWARDS, San Jose State College, San Jose, Calif.



Ricksecker often tethered female beetles, like *Prionus*, to a fence with a silk thread in order to capture the males which were thus attracted.—Essig, 1931, *A History of Entomology*.